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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/625,700	07/24/2003	Shinya Taguchi	116678	9945

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EXAMINER	
AUGUSTINE, NICHOLAS	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2179	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/625,700	TAGUCHI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	NICHOLAS AUGUSTINE	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 May 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-12 and 15-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-12 and 15-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

A. This action is in response to the following communications: Amendment filed: 05/22/2009. This action is made **Final**.

B. Claims 1-3, 5-12 and 15-25 remain pending.

C. Claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 is withdrawn due to amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-3,5-8 and 21-25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al (US Patent 6,249,281), herein referred to as "Chen" in view of Vigneaux, Stevan et al. (US Pat. 5,852,435), herein referred to as "Vigneaux".

As for independent claim 1, Chen teaches an image processing system (310, col.3, line 54) for correlating still picture data with video data (col.4, lines 17-19), comprising: a video display section (520) for reproducing and displaying the video data on a screen (col.5, lines 41-42); a picture display section (540) for reproducing and displaying the still picture data on the screen (col.5, line 61); a designation section for accepting an instruction from a user to designate the still picture displayed on the screen (532 and col.6, lines 12-13); and a correlation section for, upon the instruction entered by the user during the reproduction of the video data, correlating the designated still picture data with a reproduction time position in the video data (col.6, lines 12-18).
Chen does not specifically teach that where the plural pieces of still picture data correlated with video data (or data objects) are stored with keyword searchable data for each still picture; however in the same field of endeavor Vigneaux teaches storing keyword searchable data for each data object wherein data objects consist of graphics, text and video audio (e.g. Chen's presentation files) (col.4, lines 10-13; col.6,lines 5-19). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vigneaux's search method option for presentation of multimedia into Chen's system for presentation of multimedia content; this is true because Vigneaux solves the

problem of providing to a user the capabilities of viewing the presentation of multimedia content using a user friendly graphical interface (col.2, lines 22-34).

As for independent claim 2, Chen teaches an image processing system for correlating still picture data with video data, comprising: (note the analysis of claim 1)
a registered client including a video display section for reproducing and displaying the video data on a screen (fig.5 and col.3, line 1), *a picture display section for reproducing and displaying the still picture data on the screen, a designation section for accepting an instruction from a user to designate the still picture displayed on the screen, and a correlation section for, upon the instruction entered by the user during the reproduction of the video data, correlating the designated still pictured at a with are production time position in the video data* (note the analysis of claim 1); and a distribution server for holding the video data and the still picture data that are correlated with each other, and in accordance with a request from a browsing client, providing the video data and the still picture data (fig.3, 110 and col.4, lines 40-48).
Chen does not specifically teach that where the plural pieces of still picture data correlated with video data (or data objects) are stored with keyword searchable data for each still picture; however in the same field of endeavor Vigneaux teaches storing keyword searchable data for each data object wherein data objects consist of graphics, text and video audio (e.g. Chen's presentation files) (col.4, lines 10-13; col.6,lines 5-19). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vigneaux's search method option for presentation of multimedia into Chen's

system for presentation of multimedia content; this is true because Vigneaux solves the problem of providing to a user the capabilities of viewing the presentation of multimedia content using a user friendly graphical interface (col.2, lines 22-34).

As for dependent claim 3, Chen teaches an image processing system according to claim 2, wherein the distribution server (110) distributes, to the browsing client, correlation data (330) for video data and still picture data, and provides the still picture data requested by the browsing client (col.4, lines 17-19 and 40-48).

As for independent claim 5, Chen teaches *an image processing method for correlating still picture data with video data, comprising the steps of: reproducing and displaying the video data on a screen, and reproducing and displaying the still picture data on the screen; and in accordance with an instruction entered by a user during the reproduction of the video data to designate a still picture, correlating the corresponding still picture data with a reproduction time position in the video data* (note the analysis of claim 1 above).

Chen does not specifically teach that where the plural pieces of still picture data correlated with video data (or data objects) are stored with keyword searchable data for each still picture; however in the same field of endeavor Vigneaux teaches storing keyword searchable data for each data object wherein data objects consist of graphics, text and video audio (e.g. Chen's presentation files) (col.4, lines 10-13; col.6,lines 5-19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vigneaux's search method option for presentation of multimedia into Chen's system for presentation of multimedia content; this is true because Vigneaux solves the problem of providing to a user the capabilities of viewing the presentation of multimedia content using a user friendly graphical interface (col.2, lines 22-34).

As for independent claim 6, Chen teaches an image processing method for registering still picture data in correlation with video data to a distribution server that provides the video data and the still picture data upon the reception of a request from a browsing client, the image processing method (col.4, lines 26-39 and col.3, line 1) comprising the steps of: reproducing and displaying video data on a screen, and reproducing and displaying still picture data on the screen (fig.5); correlating a corresponding still picture data with a reproduction time position in the video data (fig.7), in accordance with an instruction entered by a user during the reproduction of the video data to designate the still picture (col.6, lines 12-31); and registering the video data and the still picture data together with correlation data to the distribution server (fig.3, 110, 330).
Chen does not specifically teach that where the plural pieces of still picture data correlated with video data (or data objects) are stored with keyword searchable data for each still picture; however in the same field of endeavor Vigneaux teaches storing keyword searchable data for each data object wherein data objects consist of graphics, text and video audio (e.g. Chen's presentation files) (col.4, lines 10-13; col.6,lines 5-19).
It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to combine Vigneaux's search method option for presentation of multimedia into Chen's system for presentation of multimedia content; this is true because Vigneaux solves the problem of providing to a user the capabilities of viewing the presentation of multimedia content using a user friendly graphical interface (col.2, lines 22-34).

As for dependent claim 7, Chen teaches the image processing method according to claim 6, wherein the correlation data is a program (340, col.3, line 1) for requesting the distribution server predetermined still picture data in accordance with the reproduction time position in video data (col.6, lines 12-18 and fig.7), in accordance with a request from a browsing client (col.3, line 1), the distribution server provides video data and the program for the browsing client, and the browsing client executes the program as the video data are reproduced (col.4, lines 32-39 and col.3, line 4), and requests the distribution server still picture data that are correlated with the reproduction time position (col.6, lines 12-31).

As for independent claim 8, Chen teaches a program that permits a computer (fig.2) to perform an image process for correlating still picture data with video data (col.3, lines 1-4), comprising: displaying a still picture on a screen (fig.5), accepting an instruction from a user to designate a still picture during the reproduction of the video data accepts (col.6, lines 12-18), and correlating the corresponding still picture data with a reproduction time position in the video data (fig.7, col.6, lines 24-29).

Chen does not specifically teach that where the plural pieces of still picture data correlated with video data (or data objects) are stored with keyword searchable data for each still picture; however in the same field of endeavor Vigneaux teaches storing keyword searchable data for each data object wherein data objects consist of graphics, text and video audio (e.g. Chen's presentation files) (col.4, lines 10-13; col.6,lines 5-19). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vigneaux's search method option for presentation of multimedia into Chen's system for presentation of multimedia content; this is true because Vigneaux solves the problem of providing to a user the capabilities of viewing the presentation of multimedia content using a user friendly graphical interface (col.2, lines 22-34).

As for dependent claim 21, Chen teaches an image processing system according to claim 1, further comprising a single interface screen that includes the video display section, the picture display section, the designation section, and the correlation section (col.5, line 34 – col.6, line 52; figures 5-7).

As for dependent claim 22, Chen teaches an image processing system according to claim 2, further comprising a single interface screen that includes the video display section, the picture display section, the designation section, and the correlation section (col.5, line 34 – col.6, line 52; figures 5-7).

As for dependent claim 23, Chen teaches an image processing method according to claim 5, further comprising providing a single interface screen for reproducing and displaying the video data, reproducing and displaying the still picture data, and correlating the corresponding still picture data (col.5, line 34 – col.6, line 52; figures 5-7).

As for dependent claim 24, Chen teaches an image processing method according to claim 6, further comprising providing a single interface screen for reproducing and displaying the video data, reproducing and displaying the still picture data, corresponding the corresponding still picture data, and registering the video data and the still picture data (col.5, line 34 – col.6, line 52; figures 5-7).

As for dependent claim 25, Chen teaches a recording medium as recited in claim 8, further comprising providing a single interference screen for displaying the still picture, accepting an instruction from a user to designate the still picture, and correlating the corresponding still picture data (col.5, line 34 – col.6, line 52; figures 5-7).

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4. Claims 9-12 and 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen in view of Vigneaux as applied to claims 1-3,5-8 and 21-25 above, and further in view of Chiu, Patrick (US Pat. 7,203,380), herein referred to as "Chiu".

As for dependent claims 9, 11, 15, 17 and 20; Chen in view of Vigneaux teaches a system and corresponding medium and method of claims 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 but does not teach wherein the plural pieces of still picture data are displayed in different sizes, and the different sizes are based on the time length of a corresponding section of video data; however in the same field of endeavor Chiu teaches wherein the plural pieces of still picture data are displayed in different sizes, and the different sizes are based on the time length of a corresponding section of video data (figures 4 and 8; col.7,lines 52-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Chiu's variant option of sizing multimedia content into the system of Chen as modified by Vigneaux, this is true because Chiu solves the problem of providing a user interface for presentation of multimedia content (plurality of video data segments) (col.1, lines 62-67).

As for dependent claims 10, 12, 16, 18 and 19; Chen in view of Vigneaux teaches a system and corresponding medium and method of claims 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 but does not teach wherein the plural pieces of still picture data are displayed in different sizes, and the different sizes are based on an importance level of a corresponding section of the video data; however in the same field of endeavor Chiu teaches wherein the plural pieces of still picture data are displayed in different sizes, and the different sizes are based on an importance level of a corresponding section of the video data (figures 4 and 8; col.7,lines 52-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Chiu's variant option of sizing multimedia

content into the system of Chen as modified by Vigneaux, this is true because Chiu solves the problem of providing a user interface for presentation of multimedia content (plurality of video data segments) (col.1, lines 62-67).

(Note :) **It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006,1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)).**

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 5-12 and 15-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Inquires

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas Augustine whose telephone number is 571-270-1056 and fax is 571-270-2056. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday: 9:30am- 5:00pm Eastern.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Nicholas Augustine/

Examiner
Art Unit 2179
August 12, 2009

/Ba Huynh/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2179